**Proposal to have a strong Power Regulator**

96. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government is thinking of having a strong power regulator;

(b) what are the functions that are going to be handled by the regulator apart from tariff fixation and issuing licence;

(c) whether any consultations have been held in this regard with the stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The functions of the Electricity Regulatory Commission have been laid down in the Electricity Act, 2003. There is no proposal for any change in this regard.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Supply of Power to Andhra Pradesh from Central PUs**

97. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual requirement and supply of power for Andhra Pradesh from Central Public Undertakings;

(b) the names of undertakings from which power is being distributed to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has requested for additional quota of power to meet the increasing demand in the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The actual requirement of power in Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* the power supplied from Central Public Undertakings (CPUs) during the current year (Upto October, 2005) is given as under:

| Period | Actual Requirement (MU) | Supply from CPUs (MU) |
|---|---|---|
| April-October, 2005 | 29760 | 9787 |

(b) Power is being supplied to Andhra Pradesh from the following Central Public Undertakings:

(i) National Thermal Power Corporation.

(ii) Nuclear Power Corporation.

(iii) Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(c) and (d) No request for allocation of additional power has been received from Andhra Pradesh during the last one year.

**Disparity in Power Tariff in the Capital**

98. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent upon partial privatization of power distribution in different areas in Delhi and New Delhi have resulted in sharp disparities in the power-tariff in different parts of the capital;

(b) if so, the comparative tariff rates for power consumption leviable to